

The Daily Gazetteer.

Nov. 1348

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16. 1739.

9: 1346.

In Design of the last CRAFTSMAN detected, and the Weakness of its Author exposed.

October 13. 1739.

It is the Misfortune of every State where a Freedom of Speech and Writing is enjoyed, that those Men who turn that valuable Privilege into Licentiousness, assume the same Authority which in the Governors of a Community would appear little less than Oppression; and it is now ob-

servable, that while our Government leaves every Man in the full Possession of his Senses, the open Enemies of the Constitution claim the sole Right of judging for the whole Kingdom, and treat any Variation from their Representations as an Attack upon our National Liberties, and the certain Result of a Design to invade our most ancient and valuable Immunities.

Every Man, who has lent but a moderate Attention to our late Political Disputes, must have observ'd, that the Writers for the Malecontents, upon every Political Incident, have claim'd the sole Right of judging for the People; and a more flagrant Instance of this insidious Authority, cannot be met with thro' Mr. D'Anvers's voluminous Writings, than is contain'd in the *Craftsman* of this Day:—As the whole Paper is pretty extraordinary, the Conclusion with which it begins is no less uncommon; viz. That the City of London is well situated for Commerce, and it would be ridiculous for the Generality of the Nation not to concur with the Metropolis of the Kingdom in all essential Points of Trade; that therefore as the late Opposition in the CITY arose from the General Sense of the MERCHANTS, Mr. D'Anvers must have an Opportunity of congratulating them upon seeing every Trading Town in England operate with them, and emulate THEIR Glorious Spirit.

Here this *Craftsman*, according to the Deference that Paper usually pays the Understandings of his Readers, depends upon their being to blind to Common Sense, as to view in the same Light, the Propriety of our Country Trading Corporations following the Example of the City of London in Matters of Commerce, and imitating the Efforts of every little Opposition arising from Private Motives, gratify'd only to prevent Publick Confusion.

The Reason he assigns for entering upon this Subject is, 'His Paper's being, from the Beginning of it, zealously devoted to Trade, — whereas the Ministerial Writers have, upon all Occasions, made it their Business to represent our Injured Merchants, and Persecuted Seamen, as the most profligate Villains upon the Face of the Earth.'

That the *Craftsman* has sometimes treated of our Trade and Manufactures must, indeed, be confessed; but then as every Essay he has offered the World upon those Subjects, have been contriv'd more to under the Government odious, than to promote our National Advantage; they have been written so as would rather create a Dislike to Trade in general, than increase it in any of its useful Branches: So that upon a Review of Mr. D'Anvers's Labours of this Kind, his Merit will be found too inconsiderable to be boasted of by a Man who could plead the smallest Publick Service of any other Kind: But this Swelling his own supposed Desert is not more ridiculous, than his Charge against those who have generously prevented the intended bad Effects of his Misrepresentations, is unwarrantable. Since they must be wholly unacquainted with the Labours of the Gentlemen here call'd Ministerial Writers, who can be seduced to believe they ever thought or represented our Injur'd Merchants and Persecuted Seamen to be the most profligate Villains upon the Face of the Earth!—No: Such an Expression is natural only to the Soil on which it now displays itself; it appearing, too plainly, from the Conduct and Style of the Court of Madrid, that so far are our Injur'd Merchants and Persecuted Seamen from being oblig'd to these ANTI-Ministerial Writers for any Advantages procur'd them; that to their Labours may be attributed, without any Violence on the Words and Plain Sense of the Spanish Manifesto,

the chief Part, if not all the Injuries and Persecutions our Merchants have suffer'd, and our Sailors have undergone, for some Time past.

Having paid a necessary Regard to his Private Interest, by saying his own Pamphlets need no Puffing, Mr. D'Anvers proceeds to treat of the MERCHANTS; who, by a Method of Argument peculiar to himself, he proves to be in such disastrous Circumstances, by the Seizures made by the Spaniards in the Mediterranean and in America, that THEY had no other Course to take than to try their own Strength in a COMMON-HALL in London, where a Majority of Merchants would be so very common Sight.—And having once supply'd the Word MERCHANTS where only the LIVERYMEN of LONDON can be meant, he rushes headlong on every Absurdity such a Blunder can lead him into, confounds the one with the other so as to prevent the sharpest Eye from discerning whom he means; tho' it is less difficult to perceive what he intends: In one Place he speaks of THEIR Sentiments of the late Convention; in another of THEIR Losses; and in a third of THEIR fixing a Brand of Infamy upon one of their own Body, &c. In all which Places it is impossible to understand either the Merchants or the Liverymen.

After triumphing on the Common Hall returning Candidates for Lord Mayor contrary to the Custom of the City, he proceeds thus: 'This Instance of Patriotism (which amounts to a Demonstration that there is really such a thing still left) was immediately followed by another, equally meritorious and worthy of Notice; — which, after a few more Flourishes of the same Rhetoric, is explain'd to be a Motion for returning Thanks to the City Representatives for their Behaviour last Session of Parliament, and for instructing them how to behave in the next. — I shall not here enter upon the NATURE of that Motion; but am a little surpris'd to hear that the Zeal of the Gentleman who made it, and who has been swell'd to an eminent Merchant, was the more remarkable, if it be true, as is currently reported, that though he moved the LIVERY as a BROTHER, to compliment their Representatives, yet he was NOT HIMSELF qualify'd, as a LIVERYMAN, to vote in any CITY ELECTION whatever! — If he was not, however his Zeal may be applauded, it is highly improbable, that a Body of Men, so candid and so discreet as the London Merchants are known to be, would appoint a Gentleman to utter their Sense in the Common Hall of the City, who had not a Right of opening his Mouth in that Place. And if, without Appointment from others, this Motion was made, it will lose all Weight, except what it gain'd from the Applauses of a few Men whose Passions were looking out for whatever yielded a Prospect of popular Clamour.

In the next place, Mr. D'Anvers loudly applauds the Motion of another Gentleman, who, though an Alderman himself, moved for instructing the City Members to obtain a Repeal of that Part of what is commonly call'd the City Act, which gives the Court of Aldermen a Negative upon the Court of Common Council. — The good Tendency of this Motion would have been more obvious to Mankind, had there ever happen'd one Instance wherein the Negative of the Court of Aldermen had been exerted for unjust or oppressive Purposes: But, as that Power has been used with the greatest Moderation, and only when impartial Justice call'd for it, and the general Voice of Mankind applauded its Influence, what desirable Good can be effected by removing a Power so necessary for the true Interest and good Government of the City, will not readily appear to those who wish only for the Peace and Prosperity of the Land.

The Manner in which Calab proves the late Behaviour of some Gentlemen in London a Justification of the memorable Secession of his Friends, is worth Notice: 'This glorious and exemplary Conduct of the City, (says he) in Defence of their own Rights and Interests, is likewise the strongest Justification of those Gentlemen who thought it their Duty to withdraw themselves from the Parliament on the same Account. — Such, we see, has been the Effect of the Secession upon this Writer, that not a Publick Incident has occur'd, for the last Six Months, that he has not one Way or other rested into some Kind of Likeness to that extraordinary Proceeding; nor could he give a stronger Example of this, than by

interpreting the Behaviour of some Gentlemen in the Common Hall of the City, into a Justification of some other Gentlemen deserting their Seats in Parliament.

The remaining Part of his Paper Mr. D'Anvers employs in some general Remarks upon the Convention; but as his particular Observations upon that Treaty have been sufficiently confuted, it would be trifling with the Reader to pursue Remarks which serve only to shew the Folly and Presumption, the Impertinence and Vanity of this Writer, and the Weakness of those who trust their Cause to such an Advocate; who, in a Paper said to be devoted to the Publick Service, can prefer a low, dirty Sneer on the Word *Duty*, or whatever else arises in his exhausted Fancy, to the Regard due to the People, and the Duty of a Publick Writer.

I must confess, that Mr. D'Anvers's Scheme for the Support of a War is wholly built upon his own Principles; for if, as he very judiciously advises, all the Men in Place who appeared in some late Lists, are stripp'd of their Employments, to defray the Expences of a War our Malecontents have, in a great Degree, rendered necessary, they will, at worst, have so far the Completion of their Wishes, as to see others deprived of Employments themselves could not obtain.

The Tax he proposes on Luxury might produce some good Effects; but I am persuad'd it would affect his own Party too much: And the Complaint of a few Persons living in Pomp and Grandeur is what may always be rais'd in a happy Monarchy; though it is a Cry has ever, by the Engines of Sedition, been put into the Mouths of the Vulgar, as a certain Bait to draw the Desperate and the Distrustful to approve of whatever seems capable of reducing those in superior Stations to their own miserable Circumstances; — but Great Britain has formerly suffer'd too much from such Delusions, to have them again embraced; and as Mr. D'Anvers says it is ridiculous, while Luxury remains amongst us, to hope for Union and Harmony; I must add, that were we so happy as to see that Evil banished, domestick Union could never be properly established while private Men amuse the People with Lechures of Discontent, under the old Pretence of serving their Country; — while they openly join with its Enemies, and try every Means to accomplish its Ruin.

ALG. SIDNEY.

Yesterday arrived a Mail from Holland.

Letters of the 18th ult. O. S. from Naples say, that that the English trade to and from the Ports of that Kingdom with as much Freedom as ever, his Neapolitan Majesty being resolv'd not to concern himself in the Differences subsisting between the Courts of Spain and Great Britain.

Those of the 22d from Rome say, that the Pope has the Gout in his Stomach, that he is so weaken'd by the Fever that 'tis thought he cannot recover, and that he is actually passing his Examination in the Hands of the Penitentiaries. The Corsini Family seem much alarm'd upon this Occasion. There was a great Assembly at the House of the Princess Corsini the Pope's Niece; and 'tis said, that the Cardinal Corsini intended, in case of the Pope's Death, to retire to Sicily, where his Brother is Viceroy. The Pope sent an Order to the Castle of St. Angelo relating to Cardinal Coscia, by which 'tis said he is not only restored to his Liberty, but to his active and passive Voice in the Sacred College and in the Conclave.

Every thing seem'd to forebode a speedy Conclave, and Intrigues are already formed in favour of three Cardinals who will be Candidates for the Triple Crown. When the Letters came away, the whole City was in Motion. Two Couriers were dispatch'd to Naples, and two others wait'd for Orders to set out.

The Russian Minister at Stockholm has deliver'd an Answer from his Court to the Declaration of the Swedish Ministry, about the Transportation of 6000 Men to Finland, which Answer imports in Substance, 'That it were to be wish'd that the Swedish Ministry had not taken that Resolution; not that it gave any Umbrage to the Russian Court, who were fully convinc'd of the amicable Sentiments of Sweden,

Sweden, and that no Swede in his Senses could hope for any Advantage from a Rupture with Russia; but only because those who wish for a War between the Two Crowns might take Occasion from thence to spread false Rumours: That after all, each Power was Master of its own Territory, and that the Swedish Ministry might be assured that what had happened should in no Respect interrupt the good Understanding which the Court of Russia would be glad to maintain with Sweden, &c.

They write from Caminick, that the Seraskier Basha of Bender has been strangled by Order of the Grand Seignior, for neglecting to oppose the March of the Russians towards Chocam.

The Letters from Vienna say, that there have been Disturbances lately in several Parts of Upper Austria, where the Peasants, under Pretence of Oppression from the Bailiffs, have mutiny'd, and put several of them to Death: so that the Militia are ordered to march that Way to suppress them.

A Search is making at Vienna, after the Authors of Two Satires, one intitled, *An Epitaph upon Belgraje*; and the other, *The Marriage of the Grand Vizier*.

They write from Hamburg, that the Troops already assembled in Finland, consist of 16000 Foot, 9000 Horse, and 6000 Militia: That the Swedes have 30 Men of War and 16 Frigates ready: That the King of Denmark is also arming in all his Ports; and that he will soon have 12 Men of War, which, upon Occasion, are to join the Russian Fleet: That there has been for some Time past a very good Understanding between the Courts of Copenhagen and Berlin; and that they talk of a Match on foot, between the Prince Royal of Denmark and one of the King of Prussia's Daughters.

Particular Letters from Warsaw say, that the Russian Resident there has demanded Satisfaction for the Murder of a Courier, who was going from the Vicer-Marshal de Munich to Petersburg; but stopping at a Publick House in Podolia, was killed by the Poles, who took away all his Dispatches, among which were Letters of great Consequence.

They write from Paris, that when the Letter from the States-General, congratulating the King on the Conclusion of the Marriage of the Princess of France with the Infante Don Philip, was read at Court, the Cardinal de Fleury said to M. Van Hoey, the Dutch Ambassador, *This is truly the Language of honest Men, who speak from the Sincerity of their Hearts.*

FOREIGN PORTS.

Elsecour, Oct. 17. N. S. Since my last came in the Ships commanded by the following Masters, viz. On the 13th, Stephen Hooper, from London for Stockholm; Thomas Wharton, from Stockholm for Stockholm; On the 14th, Thomas Johnston, from Koningsburg for Glasgow; Christopher Yeoman, from Stockholm for London; On the 15th, Thomas Glegg, from Petersburg for Hull; Nicholas Hooper and Nicholas Spencer, from Stockholm for London; On the 16th, Adam Ayres, from Petersburg for London; John Nielson, from Stockholm for Liverpool; George Martin, from Petersburg for Leghorn; John Joad, from Petersburg and George Joad, from Stockholm, both for London.

The Outward-bound and those for the Baltick are sail'd with the Wind at E. which continues.

HOME PORTS.

Leith, Oct. 8. Arrived the Edinburgh, Alex. Ramsay, and the Rachel and Jean, William Carle, both from Norway.

The Providence, Duncan Pollock, is clear'd for London, and has in 26910 Yards of Linnen, 200 Yards of Tartan, 110 Dozen of Linnen Handkerchiefs, 100 Dozen of Thread Stockings, 525 lb. of Thirad, 978 lb. of Snuff, 500 lb. of human Hair, besides Tallow, Skins, &c. all Scots Manufactures.

The Edinburgh Glasgow Packet lies next to for Goods, and will sail for London in 14 Days.

Leith, Oct. 9. Arrived the Jean, Alex. Walker, from Norway. Sailed the Charles, Henry Haramond, for London.

Liverpool, Oct. 12. Arrived the Ellen and Peggy, Smallshaw, from Petersburg, and the Scipio, Bibby, from Virginia.

Weymouth, Oct. 13. Arrived the Edward and Mary, Prowse, the William and Mary, Andrews, and the Mary, Tucker, all of and for this Place from Newcastle. Wind E. N. E. and blows very hard. Just came in the Speetwell, Reynold, of and for this Place from Guernsey.

Falmouth, Oct. 13. Sailed by the Prince of Orange, Bames, with Corn for Lisbon. Came in the Mary,

Poole, with Wine from Guernsey. Put back and remains the Pensburg, Hillier, from Philadelphia for London. Wind, N. E.

Cowes, Oct. 13. On the 10th came in the Mercurius, Bell, from piloting out four East India Men belonging to Middleburg. Wind E.

Southampton, Oct. 13. Arrived the St. Andrew, Mattsen, of and from Dram. Wind E.

Deal, Oct. 14. Wind E by N. blows hard. Remain the Argyle, Greenwich and Cumberland Men of War, with the Terrible and Alderney Bombs, and the three Tenders; the Augustus Caesar, Hampton, the America, &c. and the Tuscan, Martin, for Leghorn; the Cape Bonetta, Wheatle, the Lovely Betty, Wane, and the Mary, Paxton, for Jamaica.

Arrived at several Ports.

At Genoa, the Phoenix, Peter Columbine, from Cadix.

At Hamburg, the Finch, Lawrence Moodie, from Malaga.

At Leghorn, the Mediterranean, Gardiner, from London.

At Portsmouth, Sept. 22. the Duke of Lorain, Hillier, from Gallipoli, the St. George, Jolly, from Genoa, and the Swift, Le Gard, from Ancania all for London.

Off of Minorca, Sept. 17. the Ruxley, Phillips, from London for Alexandria, under Convoy of the Falkland Man of War.

At Hull, the Ralbridge, Street, from Gotterburg. At London, the Joseph, Witherden, from ditto.

L O N D O N.

Yesterday Capt. Davers was appointed Captain of the Buckingham, in the Room of Capt. Robert Trevor, who is appointed to command another Man of War.

On Sunday Night last the Chariot of his Grace the Duke of Grafton, Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, was overturned in Hyde Park, by which Accident his Grace was very much cut by the Breaking of the Coach Glasses, and much bruised; the Chariot was broke to Pieces. His Grace was Yesterday judg'd to be in a fair Way of Recovery.

The Footman behind the Chariot was likewise much bruised, as was the Coachman, one of whose Legs was broke in several Pieces, and was that Night cut off above the Knee; but both are likely to do well.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford is arrived at the Hague, and is daily expected here.

Last Saturday dy'd at Watford in Hertfordshire, the Hon. ——— Forber, Esq; Brother to the Right Hon. the Lord Forber in Scotland.

Last Week died, at the Family Seat in Denbighshire, Mrs. Prudentia Trevor, Daughter of the late Sir John Trevor, Kt. Master of the Rolls: A Lady whose Character is well known for her Piety and Charity.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	10 14	10 44

Bank Stock 138 3-4ths. India 154. South Sea 93 1-4th. Old Annuity 108 3-8ths. New ditto 106 1-half. Three per Cent 98. Seven per Cent 100. Five per Cent ditto 93 3-4ths. Royal Assurance 95 1-half. London Assurance 11 3-8ths. African 13 1-half. India Bonds 21 1-2. Premium. South Sea ditto 14 1-half. Prem. Bank Circulation 11 1-2. Prem. Salt Tallow 1-half to 1 1-half. Prem. English Copper 3 1-8. Welsh ditto 15 1-half. Three per Cent ditto 94 1-4th. Million Bank 114. Equivalent 112 1-8th. Lottery Tickets 51 7 1-2. 6d.

Just Published,

Dedicated to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales,
BRITISH MELODY; or, The Musical Magazine: Consisting of a large Variety of the most approved English and Scotch Songs; Airs, &c. the Words compos'd by the best Authors, and set to Music by the most eminent Masters; in the Execution whereof the Transposition necessary for the German Flute, (which is now a favourite Instrument) as well as for the Common Flute, is accurately and distinctly express'd. The Whole curiously engraved on Threefold Folio Copper Plates, all carefully revised and corrected, and one fourth Part of them set to Music by John Frederick Lampe, Author of the universally admir'd Music to the Burlesque Opera, entitled, *The Dragon of Wantley*; and each Plate beautifully embellish'd with a new Head-Piece, superior to, and more fully expressive of the proper Passions than any Thing of the like Nature hitherto extant.
Printed for, and sold by the Proprietor, Benjamin Cole, Engraver, at the Corner of King's Head Court, Holbourn; and also sold by J. Hodges at the Looking Glass on London Bridge.

Whereas GEORGE CLAY, of Lynn in the County of Norfolk, hath for some time past been missing from his Wife and Family, and having at his Departure taken with him 6 Bank Bills, dated 31st August last, payable to himself, or Order, at 7 Days after Sight, Value 400 l. as follows; No. 4075, 100 l. 4076, 100 l. 4077, 50 l. 4078, 50 l. 4079, 50 l. 4080, 50 l. Concerning which this Publick Notice is given, to prevent his negotiating the same, a Commission of Bankruptcy having been taken out against the said George Clay, advertised in the Gazette of the 28th Instant. Now whoever will give Notice of the said George Clay, so as the Notes above-mentioned, or any Part thereof may be recovered by the Alienee to the said Commission, shall receive as a Reward Five per Cent. upon the Value recovered, from Mr. John Bonett of Lynn.

This Day is Publish'd,

AN
ESSAY ON A REGIMEN
Together with *Two Discourses*
MEDICAL, MORAL, and PHILOSOPHICAL
Serving to illustrate the
Principles and Theory of Philosophical Medicine
And point out some of its
MORAL CONSEQUENCES
By
GEORGE CHETNE, M.D. C.R.E.S.
Felix, qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas.
Inque domus Superum scandere curas fuit.
Printed for G. Robinson, in St. Paul's Church-yard, by
J. Leake, Bookbinder in Bath.

The only short and infallible Cure
For that reigning Disease the SCURVY, and all its various Symptoms, tho' arrived to the highest and most inveterate Degree, in ever so many Years standing, and that without any tedious Cure, or the least Purgings, which by an unaccountable Mistake is generally advised, although always found rather to increase than confirm the Scurvy than cure it.
By the so much famed and most pleasant Chymical Process

WHICH, without the least Trouble
Confinement, or any Disorder whatever, whatsoever, is the true Cause of the Scurvy, and entirely cures it, and Scorbutick Humours and Effects, Root and Branch, in ever so return again, as many Thousands of both Sexes have experienced, and as all who take them in 3 Days time will be convinced, if they almost instantly alter the morbid State of the system, purify the Blood, sweeten all the Fluids, cleanse the system from impurities, directly clear the whole Habit from all Spots, Blemishes, black blue Marks, Itchings, foul Eruptions, or Breakings out, Wind, of the Limbs, languid Heaviness of the whole Body, various Pains, Weakness of the Back, and all the vast Variety of symptoms by which the Scurvy impales and often becomes mortal, and the Appearance of the Rheumatism, and many other Diseases.
And for strengthening the Stomach, immediately curing the Appetite, causing a regular and easy Digestion of Food, and all windy Effects and Disorders of the Stomach (where necessary) Head-achs, Vapours and other Indispositions) as soon as any other Medicine upon Earth can compare with them, which besides infallibly curing the Scurvy in all its Stages and progressions, they also securely and immediately cure the Green Scurvy in Virginia, Worms of all Kinds in young or old, and all other Chronic Diseases, (which are chiefly occasioned by indigestion and stagnant Crudities in the Stomach and Bowels) and prevent Fevers, Agues, and other acute Illnesses.

They are wonderfully Cordial and Restorative, bringing to enliven the whole Machine, and as soon as taken, make the most pleasantly Lightness, Brisk and Vigorous to digestion, and so good for all Sorts of People, so preserve as well as in perfect sound and healthy State of Body.

But the great Reputation these famous, rapid and pleasant Chymical Drops have to universally gain'd among Persons of Temper, for their suddenly and infallibly curing the Scurvy and all its various Symptoms, and other Chronic Diseases, in such an easy and agreeable Manner, have occasioned many to believe that under the same, and others under other Names, they could not be deceiv'd; but be sure to have the Right, which the Author's special Appointment, are to be had only at the Dispensary, at the Two Blue Pillars, in the Strand, or at the Dispensary, at 21. 6 d. a Bottle, with Directions.

The only infallible and speedy Cure for the most confirmed LEPROUS, either of the Moist or Dry Kind.
By a pleasant Elixir that has been sold for several Years past by the late Mr. Perry, in Bear Street, Chancery, with much, and happy Benefit to the Patients, and is now sold only by Mr. Read, for 3 s. 4 d. per Bottle, with Directions, his House is White-Friars.

N. B. You turn in just by the Sun Tavern in Fleet Street, into the great Corner House in White-Friars, your Name is great Letters, it will open your Door.

FOR all Leprous and other stubborn Breakings out on the Skin, whether of the whole Body, or in particular Parts only, this is the only true and easy Method of Cure, being an incomparable pleasant Elixir, which, after all the usual Methods and Medicines, and even Salivations tried in vain, positively evidences that inveterate Maladies, tho' of many Years standing, may be return again, accomplishing that in a few Days, which other Means can possibly perform in many Months, and with the greatest Safety in the World, and without any Confinement, as has been happily experienced by many Hundred Common Itches, and other slight Blemishes of the Skin, completely cures almost in an Instant without Trouble, and for the worst Scabbings, and most excruciating Leish, may certainly be depended upon as absolutely infallible, as the Patients themselves in three Days Time will be convinced.

N. B. This noble Specific Elixir may be taken with equal Success in extreme Weather, hot or cold, by following the printed Directions given with the Medicine.